

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LII.—NO. 18.

HALE BROS. & CO.

LADIES'
French Kid Button Shoes
\$2 75 a Pair.

MEN'S
Fancy Calico Dress Shirts!
TWO COLLARS AND SEPARATE CUFFS.
50 cents Each.

People attending the Fair are extended the freedom of our house. We have during the past summer made some very decided improvements. We have added on twenty feet more frontage for our Shoe Department, enlarged our Clothing Room and annexed thereto a Hat Room. Take the time to call at our house, if only for a stroll. Our store is large enough. If for the purpose of posting yourself you will always find polite and attentive salesmen at your service. Our store is open to one and all, and none need think they should purchase simply because they come to look. Our goods are here for inspection and comparison. We ask for no trade except as we may merit the same. We are confident that our prices throughout our house are not matched on this Coast. We ask you to make a careful examination and be your own judge as to whether our claims are just or not. Remember, we are buying and selling goods for five houses on this Coast. Our business is all done for cash. We buy as well as sell for cash. Our purchases are made from first hands, and in larger quantities than single retail houses can handle. We warrant every article leaving our house, and none but one price to all. Our advantages are easily seen, and the people are not slow to appreciate the low prices we are naming, together with the large and varied assortment we carry in our different departments. We guarantee our goods and prices against any on this Coast, quality considered.

** Orders from the Country Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.*

HALE BROS. & CO.

Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K street, and 1026 Ninth street, Sacramento.

DR. J. D. MAC LENNAN.

GO AND SEE
THE
Greatest Healer Living,
DR. J. D. MAC LENNAN,
NOW IN SACRAMENTO,
And may be consulted daily, FREE OF CHARGE, at his
OFFICES, 919 I STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, opposite the Plaza,
FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY.

I have in San Francisco, during the past eight years, made over 100,000 personal applications of my
Vita-Physical Treatment,

In every variety of human malady, and with it, by the blessings of God, I have performed cures which partake of the marvelous.

If there is any one who doubts, the following cases, selected from thousands of others on file at my office, ought to satisfy them to the contrary. For want of space, I cannot give more; besides, it is unnecessary, for if you cannot believe these, you would not believe the others.

\$1,000

Will be given for any One of them that are not Genuine.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MARSHALL's Reply to Hon. T. E. Jones:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO, March 18, 1881.

HON. T. E. JONES—My Dear Sir: I have just received your letter of date. Dr. MacLennan has wonderful power, god only knows what it is. I am a spiritualist or Spiritualism, but he does not know what it is. But he was of great and singular service to me. I would certainly try him if I were in your place. He has worked some wonderful cures within my knowledge, and I have no doubt he can do more. He uses, nor do I think he is useful in every case, but in Nervous Depression, or Exhaustion, or any Nervous Disease, including Paralysis, I think he is very effective. Respectfully,

E. C. MARSHALL.

Charles Crocker, the railroad millionaire, cured of rheumatism in three treatments.

Dr. D. M. MacLennan, the noted physician, of Cape Vincent and Paralysis, was carried perfectly helpless to Dr. MacLennan and cured, now says: "I am a spiritualist or Spiritualism, but he does not know what it is. But he was of great and singular service to me. I would certainly try him if I were in your place. He has worked some wonderful cures within my knowledge, and I have no doubt he can do more. He uses, nor do I think he is useful in every case, but in Nervous Depression, or Exhaustion, or any Nervous Disease, including Paralysis, I think he is very effective. Respectfully,

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Dr. D. M. MacLennan.

J. W. Wadsworth, M. D., M. R. C. S., now at Abbotford House, says: "My hearing is completely restored by Dr. MacLennan's manipulation alone."

Rev. A. C. Giles, Mendocino, Cal., says: "The effect which your treatment had on me is truly wonderful. Altogether, I feel like a new man."

Dr. J. L. Wilber, the noted dentist, is Third street, says: "I would not be here had not been for Dr. MacLennan."

Dr. Thomas S. Griffith, Nortown, writes: "I am much pleased at the sudden change in my brother's health."

Dr. C. E. Davis, St. Helena, Cal., cured of Nervous Prostration, says: "After four days' treatment I was entirely relieved. I have now got a good appetite and feel well."

Miss Emma James, San Leandro, Cal., for six weeks a crippled invalid, unable to stand or walk, given up by over a dozen doctors, took two weeks' treatment of Dr. MacLennan and recovered.

Mr. W. Kennedy, Clevedale, proprietor of the stage route to the Geysers, daughter cured.

Mr. A. Walrath, capitalist, Nevada City, came to Dr. MacLennan on two crutches and returned home in eight days a well man.

Mr. J. S. Burlingame left Eureka, Nevada, on a stretcher. After taking a few treatments of Dr. MacLennan he returned a well man.

The Vital-Physical Treatment

Is a positive cure for all Broken-down Constitutions, Nervous and General Debility, Weak Spines, Prolapsus and all kinds of Male and Female Weakness of a private nature, or otherwise brought on either by abuse or excess, Diseased Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Spleen, Heart, Lungs, Throat, Head, Eyes and Ears, Internal Ulcers, Loss of Vision, Weakness of the Limbs, Weak Back, Weak Eyes, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Deafness, Diabetes, Epilepsy, Consumption, Paralysis, Matured Tumors, Cancers and many other Chronic and Painful Diseases too numerous to be mentioned.

The Poor will be Treated FREE Every Morning from 8 to 9 for 3 Weeks only, OFFICEHOURS for consultation and treatment: 10 to 12, 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P.M.

NO TREATMENTS GIVEN ON SUNDAYS.

Remember the Number, 919 I street, bet Ninth and Tenth, opposite the Plaza.

Dr. J. D. MacLennan.

SACRAMENTO, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1881.

HALE BROS. & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARMS
FOR SALE!

—BY—
SWEETSER & ALSIP,

Real Estate and Insurance Agents,
No. 1015 Fourth street, bet. J and K,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Briggs' Orchard and Vineyard: 300 acres in Vineyard; 50 acres in Orchard; 80 acres for Grapes; the soil of the land can be surpassed in the State; has fine large Dwellings, Drying-house, Packing house, Storehouse, Stable, etc.; underground Irrigation Pipes, with Large Reservoir and Steam Engine; situated on Putah Creek, Solano county, on line of California Pacific Railroad; place will produce a net profit of nearly \$40,000 this year; will be sold at a low price, owing to illness of Mr. Briggs. Those wishing to purchase a property of this kind will do well to examine this place. The property will be sold less than improvements cost.

1,170 acres of land in Butte county: 4 miles from Sacramento river; produced over 9,000 sacks of wheat, this year from 600 acres; each sack averaging 150 pounds; has Dwelling, Barn and Granary; \$85 per acre. Land of San Jose, was admitted on trial and elected to deacons and elders' orders for missionary work with his father in Africa. Resigned his position in the Methodist Conference Bishop to Africa was introduced. He addressed the Conference to-day. Wesley Peck of Gilroy, was granted a superannuated relation on account of sickness. William Taylor, of Fresno, was admitted. August Lenzen, J. F. Holmes, J. B. Chisholm, W. Riedemann, and J. H. Bacon, having passed the four-years' course of study, were elected to elders' orders. Ross Taylor, of San Jose, was admitted on trial and elected to deacons and elders' orders for missionary work with his father in Africa. Resigned his position in the Methodist Conference Bishop to Africa was introduced. He addressed the Conference to-day. 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FRUIT WEALTH.

CONSIDERATION OF THE SIERRA FOOTHILL REGION.

The Soil, Climate and Adaptation to Fruit and Grape Culture.

The following address was delivered by E. W. Muslin at Grass Valley, on the 5th instant, before the El Dorado District Agricultural Association, and will be read with interest as a careful review of the question concerning the foothill region and its adaptability to the production of fruits, grapes, etc.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: An agricultural address is a very pleasing production. It is rarely listened to, and more rarely read. I have no wish, nor have I any hope, that the usual assertion, notwithstanding that Cain was a farmer, that "agriculture is the base of civilization," a little advice to farmers, some poetry at the close, and the thing is done. When I received the invitation to address you, I began to puzzle him from one of your Directors, who is a practical farmer, that such an address would not be tolerated, constrained me to take the path indicated by him; and if I am tedious I intend to lay the blame upon him, for I fear he may have known what you all know. I therefore leave you my individual for the few facts which I shall lay before you, premising that they were hastily gathered amid the engrossing cares of my official duties, which at this time are especially onerous.

I am myself happy to appear before you to-day, among so many of the friends of my boyhood. I shall be much more happy if I can say anything which shall encourage you to renewed efforts to place this district, and especially this county, in the van of material progress. More than thirteen years ago I set foot in the foothills. All was then excitement and life. I have lived to see three of them, and for more than a decade, most populous and wealthy counties of the State—El Dorado, Placer and Nevada—decline until they now occupy in the same position only the twentieth in a scale of size.

A more beautiful scene never greeted my eye than that which I witnessed on the morning after my arrival. A lovely valley, covered with a luxuriant growth of native grasses, stretched away to the east, the hills were crowned with majestic pine, oak and redwood. The hills were denuded of their trees; the valley was ravished of its beauty, the stream ran turbid—the very winds, once warm, cold in their embrace.

But we came for gold, and gold we must have, and though it was not beautiful, the soil was too rich to save it from the miner's pick. I did my share of the work of spoliation, and shall take my share of the shame. For thirty-five years the inhabitants of Nevada, El Dorado and Placer have pursued principally the vocation of mining. They have extorted from the bowels of the earth, of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, tin, etc. Where is your glittering prize? I tell you, the farmers have got it. You have toiled and sown, but they have reaped.

Suppose that thirty years ago one had been asked what will be the future of the country named. Hera, would say the questioner, are thousand voices of wisdom, of brawn, of the land, firm of purpose, fertile in resources and willing to dare and do, and eager for wealth. There are millions upon millions of gold only awaiting the Sesame of labor to be the slave of man. He who thus would be questioned, if unoccupied, would state of mining country, would have replied:

"Gold you will get, the world wants gold, and you can buy the world with gold. Property must increase in value, your country will be densely populated, your gold will bring in a great part of the world and the riches of India will be yours. Wealth will induce culture, and culture foster intellect; the mining counties will rule the State, and the toilers of the valleys will be the slaves of the land to supply your every desire." Who would at that date have quibbled over such a prophecy? It has been fulfilled! Alas!

You have been like the nightingale that leaps its breast against a thorn and sings in pain! You have sung your golden notes to enchant the world, and little else remains to you but memory. But I will no longer permit memory "to blend with the twilight charm and bear us back to other scenes."

I am here to pronounce a panegyric upon agriculture; that has been done by many a more able and eloquent tongue than mine. I am here rather to awaken you to a keener perception of the time and place, the resources of this district, and to point out to you how you can regain your vantage ground. I hope you will pardon the last expression. The man who lives on Shasta can't see the grim peak in all its grandeur of desolation. As so long living and old and now new-worn in the valley, I do not think it'll become more beauties and possiblities of your mountain slopes.

I firmly believe that the tide has now come to you at its flood, which, if taken, will lead you to fortune, and that first general impression will not pass away until it has seen this district among the first and wealthiest portion of the State.

To those of you who yet cling to the belief that mining is the first industry of the State, I would invite you to a comparison between the counties of this district and the State of California in regard to agriculture. I know of no more acceptable mode to show you the true path to wealth and of progress. How I hope no one will be offended at the comparison.

I select these countries because they are not strictly horticultural, and because they are among the most successful and intelligent, wealth-producing, energetic agriculture, to wit: that of grain growing.

The assessment of property began to approach a uniform and equal standard of valuation after the passage of the Political Code, and I therefore take the year 1852 as a year of comparison with 1852, a period of ten years.

The following is a table showing the assessed valuation in 1852 and 1852 of the counties of Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Butte, Colusa, Stanislaus and Yolo:

	1852.	1852.
Placer.	\$ 1,400,256.	\$ 4,912,374
Nevada.	1,001,658.	2,003,326
El Dorado.	2,431,777.	2,806,299
Butte.	871,574.	11,617,755
Colusa.	7,105,968.	10,141,192
Stanislaus.	8,721,402.	12,490,697

We perceive that in ten years Placer decreased in value 40 per cent., Nevada decreased 40 per cent., and El Dorado increased 11 per cent., while Butte increased 45.6 per cent., Colusa 8.7 per cent., Stanislaus 42.7 per cent and Yolo 43.2 per cent.

Take another view. What has been the man-power during ten years in the above-named counties? In other words, what has been the population per capita, retained in the county, and not expatriated, per man of the male population over 21 years of age? Take the census returns of 1850 and 1850, as I cannot obtain the figures for 1852 and 1852, but for our purpose the first named years are sufficient. The male population over 21 years was as follows:

	1850.	1850.
Placer.	1,122.	1,880
Nevada.	9,338.	6,700
El Dorado.	1,633.	1,536
Butte.	1,529.	1,529
Colusa.	2,657.	5,624
Stanislaus.	3,778.	3,734
Yolo.	4,009.	3,524

The wealth created per capita, and retained in the county, is in Placer and Nevada nothing. In El Dorado \$12,72, in Butte \$903,62, in Colusa \$1,204, in Stanislaus \$834,95, and in Yolo \$900,35. There is a dearth of light in this worthy dark army of figures, of which we may well be proud.

Of the number of children in 1850, be-

tween the ages of 5 and 18, El Dorado had 2,930, Colusa, 2,953, Placer, 3,087, Yolo, 3,078, Butte, 4,000, and old Nevada, 5,192.

We rest our laurels on child production.

While the agricultural counties were thus increasing in store, what were we doing? Sending out a stream of gold such as history furnishes no parallel. From 1848 to 1851 California produced \$1,115,000 of gold, of which \$18,501,828 was produced, according to the late census, in the year 1850. And the same winter, in El Dorado, Nevada, and Placer produced one-third of the latter sum? Eighteen millions of wheat? What does it not represent? Railroads, steamers, warehouses, busy markets, cities, homes, factories, churches, school-houses and all the refinements of civilization? Eighteen millions of gold? That was what you by whom I asked it. It has always been thus and always will be. The money has moved the crops, built the railroads, enriched the fields, enriched the farmer, in the golden stream, and with it fertilized these waiting hills and crown them with choice fruits of the earth.

Much of the exquisite flavor which characterizes the fruit of the foothills is due to the nature of the soil. It is deficient in the elements which produce an excess of wood, but abounds in mineral substances which enter into the composition of fine fruits.

My remembrance is that Professor Loomis, who was on site, tilted and seemed, into which the vine and the roots find ample moisture and food. As you go north and west you enter the granite belt, in which is located Coloma, famous now and for years past for its delicious grapes. In the foothills, however, the soil is not so far from the granite as it is in the State. The soils of Green and Garden valleys have no superior in the State in adaptability to fruit culture.

In Placer county there is a series of foothills, all white, extending from Rocklin, south to Auburn and in width extends from a mile west of Rocklin eastward to the American river, and contains about four townships of land, say at least 100,000 acres of land.

In this section lie the towns of Rocklin, Pinole, Loomis, Penryn, and Rockville, separated by fine granite, and the soil, to the north, beginning at Auburn, is the slate belt extending to Colfax and to Bear River, the dividing line between Placer and Nevada counties. The sections named are divided in Placer county by a ridge composed of bowlders from the granite lands proper. Placer county, which contains the greater portion of the population of Placer, is about the same at corresponding elevations, being equal in summer and favorable to outdoor work, while the nights are not too cool and are sufficiently warm to encourage the continued growth of vegetation.

In the foothills of the Sierra an elevation of 3,000 to 3,000 feet, the climate is about the same at corresponding elevations, being equal in summer and favorable to outdoor work.

After crossing Bear river you enter into Nevada county, the soil from there to Grass Valley is volcanic, and the substratum trap, slate and syenite. In the southern part of the foothills, the soil is good, and will grow wheat, barley, oats, and corn, and the rich soil, the abundance of water, the vegetation so luxuriant, the incomparable climate, and all conditions invited to the natural use of the soil.

There is no data in relation to El Dorado and Nevada counties, but as Auburn has an elevation of 1,330 feet, Colfax 8842, Pinole 2,200 feet, and Rocklin, which represents the base of the foothills, 250 feet, I have taken Rocklin, Auburn and Colfax as representing the temperatures of Grass Valley and Placerville, and Rocklin as corresponding to the temperature of other places of the same elevation.

Much has been said about the red soil as being the best for grape culture. This may mislead many. It is true that red soil is preferable to any other, but only because of the presence of oxide of iron, which is an essential element in the production of a good wine. Let me assure you that the soil of the State is not excelled in this respect.

The climate which I have signified indicates that the soil will be good, but that there is ample heat in summer to bring to maturity even tropical fruits, and cool enough in winter to secure the root which vegetation needs without endangering its existence.

You have a still further advantage in being surrounded by fine spring forests, which do much damage to the vineyards and orchards in the valley and coast portions of the State. April and May are the months most to be feared.

The minimum temperature in April and May, respectively, at Auburn is 32° and 41° at Colfax, 33° and 40°, at Rocklin, 46° and 50°. These temperatures indicate an almost entire exemption from destructive frost. Not that the frost is not advanced enough for the slight frost to do any damage. Even the famed Napa valley has a minimum temperature in April and May of 35° and 45°, but the vegetation in that beautiful valley is at least, each year, in advance of that at Auburn or Colfax.

Transportation and nearness to railroads must always determine the character of the productions of a country.

Wine will bear a longer distance of carriage to a railroad than any other product of the farm, and is better adapted to railroads than to the market. The railroads are especially favored by railroad facilities. The Central Pacific railroad runs through the whole length of Placer county, and at a distance of three miles apart are stations and depots which connect with the roads of the State. The railroads are connected with this road by a narrow-gauge road, and should the northern part of the county be devoted to viticulture a railroad from Auburn or Colfax would be extended to Grass Valley, and even if a railroad should not be built, the distance by wagon to Auburn or Colfax would be ten or twelve miles.

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MYSTERY.

THOUGHT - TRANSFERENCE AND ITS UNACCOUNTABILITIES.

Curious Mental Phenomena, the Study of Which May Throw New Light on Psychology.

(Edmund Gurney and Frederic W. H. Myers in the Fortnightly Review for March.)

There appeared in the *Nineteenth Century* in the course of last year an article, written by us in conjunction with Professor Barrett, on "Thought Reading," or, as we now prefer to call it, thought-transference—the communication of ideas otherwise than through the recognized organs of sense. That article has been much more favorably received than we expected; and it has proved a starting point for many promising series of experiments. It naturally also called forth certain objections. These objections, so far as they seem to need a reply, will be dealt with in the second part of the proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research, in which also will be recorded a considerable number of further observations. We propose in the present paper to enter upon a wide discussion of the subject, for which the material amassed by ourselves and others, primarily on behalf of the above-named society, has now attained an ample sufficient volume. In thought transference, so far as we have hitherto dealt with it, both parties (whom, for convenience' sake, we will call the agent and the percipient) are supposed to be in a normal state; and we have a few cases which appear to differ from our previous experiments in that the transference of the impression was not accompanied by any definite exercise of will, and that the transferred image seemed more objective. Such a case is the following, given us by J. G. Keulemans, of 2 Mountford Terrace, Bayswater Square—a scientific draplineman—with whom one is personally acquainted:

"One morning, not long ago, while engaged with some very easy work, I saw in my mind's eye a little wicker basket, containing five eggs—two very clean, of a more than usually elongated oval and of a yellowish hue; one very round, plain white, but smudged all over with dirt; the remaining two were no particular marks. I asked myself what that insignificant but sudden image could mean. I then said to myself, 'But that basket remained fixed in my mind, and I caused it for some moments. About two hours later I went into another room for lunch. I was once struck with the remarkable similarity between the eggs standing on the breakfast table and those two very long ones I had seen in my imagination.' Why do you keep looking at those eggs so carefully?" asked my wife; and it caused her great astonishment to learn from me how many eggs had been sent by her mother half an hour before. She then brought up the remaining three; there was the one with the dirt on it, and the basket, the same I had seen. On further inquiry I found the eggs had been kept together by my mother-in-law, that she had placed them in the basket, and had been carrying them to me, and, to use her own words, 'I did, of course, think of you at that moment.' She did this at 10 in the morning, which (as I know from my regular habits) must have been just the time of my inspiration."

The following account, given us by a personal friend of our own (whose name and address we are at liberty to mention privately), differs from ordinary thought-transference, not only in the vividness of the impression, but in the fact that one of the percipients was asleep:

"One Sunday night last winter, at 1 A.M., I wished strongly to communicate the idea of my presence to two friends, who resided at a distance from the house where I was staying. When I next saw them, a few days afterwards, I expressly refrained from mentioning my experiment; but in the course of conversation one of them said, 'You would not believe what a strange night we spent last Sunday' and then recounted that both the friends had believed themselves to see my figure standing in their room. The experience was vivid enough to wake them completely, and they both looked at their watches and found it to be exactly 1 o'clock." [One of these friends has supplied independent testimony to this circumstance.]

This circumstance affords a natural transition to the next class of cases, where the percipient is in that rarer and deeper state of slumber known as the "mesmeric trance."

"A mesmerist, well known to us, was requested by a lady to mesmerize her, in order to enable her to visit in spirit certain places of which he himself had no knowledge. He failed to produce this effect; but found that he could lead her to describe places unknown to her but familiar to him. Thus, on one occasion, he enabled her to describe a particular room which she had never entered, but which she described in perfect conformity with his recollection of it. It then occurred to him to imagine a large open umbrella as lying on a table in that room, whereupon the lady closed her eyes and exclaimed, 'A large open umbrella upon the table!'

We come now to a third class of cases, which at first sight seem to fall in a singular way from those already enumerated. For it seems that not only the apparent depression of the vital energies in sleep or trance, but also their apparent exaltation in moments of excitement or danger may have decisive effect in engendering or increasing the percipient's susceptibility to impressions from a distance. The narrative is abridged from the words of the late Mrs. Charles Fox, of Trebach, Palmeton (a lady well known to one of us), who had heard the story from her grandmother, one of the children who witnessed the partitions. Few families could be named in which such traditions were likely to be at once more sacredly and more soberly preserved.

"In 1739 Mrs. Birkbeck, wife of Wm. Birkbeck, banker of Settle, and a member of the Society of Friends, was taken ill and died at Cockermouth, while returning from a journey to Scotland, which she had undertaken alone—her husband and three children, aged 7, 5 and 4 years respectively, remaining at Settle. The friends at whose house the death occurred made notes of every circumstance attending Mrs. Birkbeck's last hours, so that the accuracy of the several statements as to time, as well as place was beyond the doubtfulness of most men of any even unscientific attempt to bring them into agreement with each other.

"One morning between 7 and 8 o'clock the relation to whom the care of the children had been entrusted, and who kept a minute journal of all that concerned them, went into their bedroom as usual and found them all sitting up in their beds in great excitement and delight. 'Mamma has been here,' they cried, and the little one said, 'She called, "Come, Esther!"' Nothing could make them doubt the fact and it was carefully noted down to entertain the mother on her return home. That same morning, as their mother lay on her dying bed at Cockermouth, it was said, 'I should be ready to go if I could but see my children.' She then closed her eyes to keep them as they thought, no more. But after ten minutes of perfect stillness she looked up brightly and said: 'I am ready now; I have been with my children' and then at once peacefully passed away. When the notes taken at the two places were compared, the day, hour and minutes were the same.

"One of the three children was my

grandmother, nee Sarah Birkbeck, afterwards the wife of Dr. Fell, at Ulverstone. From her lips I heard the above almost literally as I have repeated it. The other was Morris Birkbeck, afterwards of Guisford. Both these lived to old age, and retained to the last so solemn and reverent a remembrance of the circumstance that they rarely would speak of it. Esther, the youngest, died soon after. Her brother and sister heard the child say that her mother called her, but could not speak with any certainty of having themselves heard the words, nor were sensible of more than their mother's standing there and looking on them."

"We passed now to the second great family of cases, where the transference of impressions is facilitated by some abnormal condition on the side of the agent, while the condition of the percipient remains normal. To this category belongs the following singular dream, written down by the dreamer, the Rev. Joseph Wilkins, a dissenting minister at Weymouth (who died in 1809), and indorsed by the late Dr. Abercrombie, of Edinburgh, a man, we need hardly say, of the greatest scientific acumen:

"Joseph Wilkins while a young man, absent from home, dreamed, without any apparent reason, that he returned home, reached the house at night, found the front door locked, entered by the back door, visited his master's room, and again went to bed. 'Mother, I am going on a long journey, and am come to bid you good-bye.' A day or two afterwards this young man received a letter from his father asking how he was and alleging his mother's anxiety on account of a vision which had visited her on a night which was, in fact, that of the son's dream. The mother, lying awake, had said to her son, 'Mother, I am going on a long journey, and am come to bid you good-bye,' and the son replied, 'Oh, dear son, thou art dead!' words which the son had also heard her say in his dream."

We have received the following account from our friend Mr. John Addison Strong:

"I was a boy in the sixth form at Harrow, and, as the head of Mr. Benedictus had a room to himself. One day in the summer of 1858, I woke about dawn and felt for my books on a chair between the bed and the window; when I knew that I must turn my head the other way, and there between me and the door stood Mr. Maclean dressed in a clergyman's black clothes. He bent his tall face over me and said: 'I am going to take care of my son.' While I was attending to him I suddenly saw the door in the place where Dr. Maclean had been. Dr. Maclean had died that night (at Clifton). My father was a great friend of his, with whom I was not aware that he was more than usually ill. He was a chronic invalid."

We received the next narrative from Mrs. Hunter, of 2 Ellensmore Villas, Forest Hill, who is personally known to us:

"Mrs. Hunter had had a friend from whom she had parted in coldness, and whom she had not since seen or corresponded with. 'Poor Z' was very fair from my thoughts when one night I had just got into bed. The fire burned brightly, and there was my usual night-light. I said to myself, 'I did, of course, think of you at that moment.' She did this at 10 in the morning, which (as I know from my regular habits) must have been just the time of my inspiration."

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She can safely stick fifty pins in her dress while he is getting one under his thumbnail.

She can button her shoes standing up with both feet on the floor, but she can't.

She is as cool as a cucumber in a half dozen tight dresses and shirts, while a man will sweat and fume and grow in one loose shirt.

She can talk as sweet as peaches and cream to a woman she hates worst, while two men would be punching each other's heads before they had exchanged ten words.

She can throw a stone with a curve that would be a fortune to a baseball pitcher and finally she can drive a man crazy for twenty-four hours, and bring him back to paradise in two seconds, by simply tickling him under the chin, and there does not live that mortal son of Adam's misery who can do it.—[Figaro.]

The question whether young women shall pursue the same line of studies as their brothers seems to find its chief objection in their different physical constitutions. Arguments on either side are easily handled by both sides, but the perfect adaptation of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to the cure of ailments attending the feminine organism needs no argument; its works are its proof.

MY FIRST COON HUNT.

A Reminiscence of Boyhood Days in Mississippi.

As coon tracks crossed the loss of my first wagon, it was natural that my thoughts should be directed to the coon, and I gladly accepted the first opportunity which presented itself for a hunt. There were several others on the plantation, but one was equal to old Miles. He had two good dogs Lion and Sharp, but was very selfish, and seldom asked any one to hunt with him, and his dogs were never allowed to hunt with any one except himself.

I determined to get on the good side of him, and commenced by slipping to him my surplus delicacies that escaped the appetites of five other boys like myself, and finally made known my wish to take a hunt with him. To my surprise he very pleasantly said: "Be on hand next Saturday night and we will take a big round, and as next day is Sunday I can sleep all day."

It seemed an age for the time passed off so slowly. My mind was employed in the number of times I was on the hunt, and the anticipated time I was on hand, and as Miles had his supper to get, and make all the necessary arrangements for the hunt, I became as impatient as I had been during the week. Finally we started. Miles carried, suspended from his shoulders, one of the largest and coarsest sounding hawks I ever saw, which he occasionally used to wear on his arm. As we reached the tree Miles cut the under side first, and then turned on the other, and before the tree fell, he threw a large chip in the opposite direction to which the tree was falling, and the dogs ran out to see what it was, and then he called out: "Stand back! Stand back!" The dogs remained firm, the tree fell, and Miles gave a whoop.

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DAILY RECORD-UNION

MONDAY..... SEPTEMBER 15, 1884

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast. Challenges of two to one, covering points above, extended to local papers, remain open for acceptance.

S. C. Beckwith, "Tribune" Building, New York, sole agent for the Eastern States. Wm. Cameron, No. 8 New Montgomery street, San Francisco, special agent for San Francisco and vicinity.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 4s of 1897; 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 4s $\frac{1}{2}$; 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 3s; silver bars, 110 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Silver in London, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; consols, 100 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105, 4s 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4s $\frac{1}{2}$, 115.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

The San Francisco mining share market continues quiet, no business of importance having been transacted Saturday.

James Skeln was accidentally killed Saturday at Towle Bros' hoisting works, near Lowell Hill, Nevada county.

The Colorado Republican State Convention completed its ticket Saturday.

James R. Shepherd, son of a minister, hanged himself in Cleveland, O.

George P. Williams, of Ogden, Utah, committed suicide Saturday in New York.

Richard M. Hoe, of the Hoe printing press firm, died yesterday, 70 years.

John D. Jones is spoken of as the next Secretary of the Treasury.

Bilme and Logan will visit Cincinnati.

In Naples, Sunday, there were 87 fresh cases of cholera and 365 deaths.

The French Admiral has been ordered to resume operations against China at once.

In a fight near Shikuan between Osman Digma's rebel forces and friendly Arabs, the former were defeated.

The French forces in Tonquin number 19,000, France and Italy are negotiating for a revision of the treaty of commerce.

The health of the French troops in Tonquin is excellent.

An American frigate went ashore on the English coast Saturday, but was soon floated.

Show held yesterday on the Fourth and Saturday.

At Walla Walla, W. Va., Friday night, Frank Moore failed to shoot his Fresh Frightfuls.

Painted deflated Cottontail in their sculling match at Victoria, B. C., Saturday.

Mr. William N. Egle was murdered near Tomstone, A. T., by a Mexican.

Fate at Salt Lake's loss, \$14,000.

The Idaho Democrats have nominated John Hall for Delegate to Congress.

Neal Gallagher was caved on and killed in a mine at Butte Mountain, Idaho.

A violent storm of thunder, lightning and rain occurred in the northern part of the State Saturday night.

John Kluger was killed by rum in New York Saturday night; his brother, also drunk, being found asleep on his body.

Two prisoners escaped from the jail at Red Bluff Saturday night.

The Oregon State Fair opens to-day at Salem.

Wet weather has destroyed one-third of the wheat crop in Oregon.

A Chinaman was found murdered in his laundry at Chico yesterday morning.

Blaine will attend the Agricultural Society's fair at Worcester, Mass., Thursday.

The Mexican steamer Don Hernando has been sunk off the North Carolina coast, five lives being lost, including the Captain.

The King of the Belgians has signed the educational bills.

It is said the cholera at Marseilles is much worse than is made public.

The funeral of the Fenian Dugan was attended in Dublin yesterday by 15,000 persons.

A LESSON OF THE FAIR.

One of the lessons, if not the chief one of the present exposition, is read in the exhibit of agricultural and other products made by counties, supplemented by the individual exhibits of persons from various sections of the State.

Instead of grouped exhibits by six counties there should have been exhibits by thirty out of the fifty-two counties. Such an exposition of products would have made the State Fair the most marvelously full and attractive of any ever held in any State, and we speak with full consciousness of the words. If the exhibits from six counties, closely grouped as they are, very nearly fill one entire wing of the Pavilion in 1884, what may we not expect when the scheme of county exhibits is so carried out as to secure the interest of the thirty-four counties? The three points discussed referred to tobacco and cigars, flour and petroleum, and the conclusions arrived at were: First, to favor the introduction into the United States of the two first-named articles, and if any preference became necessary it should be in favor of cigars; second, the duty on flour to be such that on its delivery there the cost of little gold-digging, and yet it attracts little attention east of the Rockies. Had forgotten Placer county, this year, discovered under the ground a million dollars which it could not eat or wear, instead of its latest "find" of a million dollars above the ground which it can eat and enjoy, there would have been a rush like that of '49 and the spring of '50." Central Costa county has increased its wealth in one year over six million dollars. Think what a furor there would be, had six million dollars been taken out of the Court d'Aleme."

In Cuba public opinion is swinging around in favor of the proposed commercial treaty between Spain and the United States. We are told that on the 19th of August the Havana Board of Trade met to frame questions on the subject cable to them from Madrid. The three points discussed referred to tobacco and cigars, flour and petroleum, and the conclusions arrived at were: First, to favor the introduction into the United States of the two first-named articles, and if any preference became necessary it should be in favor of cigars; second, the duty on flour to be such that on its delivery there the cost of little gold-digging, and yet it attracts little attention east of the Rockies. Had forgotten Placer county, this year, discovered under the ground a million dollars which it could not eat or wear, instead of its latest "find" of a million dollars above the ground which it can eat and enjoy, there would have been a rush like that of '49 and the spring of '50." Central Costa county has increased its wealth in one year over six million dollars. Think what a furor there would be, had six million dollars been taken out of the Court d'Aleme."

If to the instructive exhibits that might thus be made by thirty counties in which agriculture is the predominating interest, or a large interest, the remaining twenty-two mining, lumbering and manufacturing counties could be induced to add their grouped exhibits, it will be seen that the State Fair would present annual attractions that would command the attention of people from all sections of the United States, and be a potent agency in bringing into prominence and developing the resources of the State.

But we may safely assume that the interest of the fifty-two counties cannot be enlisted at one time. Nor is it especially desirable, for if fifteen can be next year brought to an appreciation of the high importance of this work, all will be accomplished that can reasonably be expected, and in succeeding years others will be induced to enter, and thus the interest of variety is kept up.

When last year the example of county exhibits was set, the question immediately opened for discussion, "how can other counties be induced to follow this example?" In the debate that followed the Record-Union took a decided position, holding frequently and with energy, that the better plan would be for the State Board of Agriculture to employ a competent person to visit the counties and organize movements to secure representation. The State Board of Agriculture, however, concluded to solicit the subordinate Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry to take entire charge and secure the exhibits. Certainly their aid was greatly to be desired and was, and will continue to be, essential. But they cannot be expected to do this every year, and it still remains, therefore, that no better investment could be made by the State Board than the sending out of one or more agents early next spring to organize efforts for county exhibits. If the agent is the proper man, and gifted with the special tact necessary, he will so arrange the system that not less than fifteen or twenty counties will be represented by grouped exhibits. He will so organize the local efforts also that there will be placed on exhibition examples of all the material resources and products of the counties, and thus, in addition to grain, fruits, vine products and

vegetables, we shall have samples of soils compared with their productive qualities, samples of marble and granite products, exhibits of coal, iron, gold and silver and other metals, varieties of wood, medicinal plants, wool, tobacco, etc., as well as representative exhibits of the products of leading manufacturers, plots of unoccupied lands, and desirable printed information for distribution as to the established advantages and claims of the different sections.

The possibilities of accomplishment in this direction need no elaboration—the bare suggestion opens up a field of speculation which the State Board of Agriculture fully comprehends. But we submit that the highest attainment will not be reached, except through the agency of duly accredited and broadly authorized commissioned representatives of the Board, whose sole duty it shall be to attend to these matters, the success of such cannot for a moment be doubted.

One other consideration remains. How can the agriculturists and manufacturers of the counties be compensated for the necessary time and outlay? By the employment of a competent agent for six months of work, the major portion of the labor and cost of gathering exhibits can be relieved from their shoulders. The award of money premiums for best, and second and third best exhibits does not command itself in high degree. The system leaves behind more or less of dissatisfaction. It does not develop the broadest spirit, or what may properly be termed patriotic emulation, free from all jealousy. It would appear that some such system as "ribbon of honor decoration" might well take the place of money awards. But there might also be set aside such a sum of money as the Board can devote to the purpose, to be divided among the counties exhibiting by way of compensation for outlay and labor, this division could be made upon an equitable basis and measured by careful judgment of the justice of the distribution. Thus Sacramento, Yolo, Sutter, Yuba, Solano and Placer and some other counties, by reason of the transportation advantages they possess, and their nearness to the seat of the fair, would not expect to receive such sums proportionately as manifestly should go to Humboldt, San Diego, Lake, Mendocino, San Bernardino or Los Angeles. That is to say, a strong county, rich in resources, should not receive proportionately such a sum as a far-distant county or those of small financial capacity and just developing resources. And yet such an adjustment of the sum could be made as to approach very nearly to necessary outlay, and at the same time to include, to some degree, the elements of merit as manifest in the grouped exhibit.

Certainly the whole matter is worthy of more serious consideration and the application of greater business sagacity than it has yet had at the hands of the Board. It should engage the immediate attention of that body, a committee of which has now an opportunity to consult with agriculturists, viticulturists, manufacturers, miners, horticulturists, and others, which it cannot enjoy before next September. In short, it is not at all too early to set on foot inquiry into this matter.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS GOOD ACQUAINTANCE WOULD LIKE TO GET THE USE OF A HORSE AND BUGGY OR PLATEAU FOR THE COMING WINTER FOR HIS READING. INQUIRIES AT THIS OFFICE.

WANTED—A MAN AND WOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A FIELD OF LAND OF EIGHT ACRES FOR HOUSE AND STABLES. INQUIRIES, ADDRESS "W. E. ROOD" UNION OFFICE.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; none but with good references need apply, at DR. BRUNES, 624 Second Street, San Francisco.

WANTED—A PAIR OF PLAID RED BLANKETS. LBS. STRAPS, double strap on the neck, such as are used for backs, to MR. MITCHELL, Hack Predictor, Golden Eagle Hotel, and be rewarded.

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WANTED—A MEDALLION LOCKET. THE FINDER will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO. 43rd Street.

TO RENT—TWO DOUBLE ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED. INQUIRE AT 811 M. STREET.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SMALL BUSINESS, centrally located and cheap rent. Inquire at BERCK'S Grocery Store, Thirteenth Street.

FOR SALE—FOURTY ACRES OF BEST GRAIN. Vine and Fruit land in celebrated Colfax district, cottage house, spring water, fine view; near village. Address "W. E. ROOD" UNION OFFICE.

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